

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
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PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS E. BRAILEY, of Adair.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oldham.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN H. HARLAN, of Franklin.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of Clay.
FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
WILLIAM T. SAMUELS, of Hardin.
FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICES,
JAMES DAWSON, of Hart.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of Franklin.
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
JAMES CUTTER, George F. PRENTICE,
JAMES DOUGLASS, George F. BAKER,
HAMILTON KNOTT.

Johns Tavis, Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT MALLORY,
of Oldham.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863.

THE LEGION OF DEFENCE.—We have heard it intimated that the volunteer organization, enrolled for the defence of our city, will be soon disbanded. The dispersion of Morgan's band has not relieved us from all the guerrilla chieftains, and we therefore deprecate any such "King of France" movement as to march up the hill, and then march down again. We had hoped that our militia organization would be permanent, and that the citizen soldiery of Louisville would be so thoroughly organized as to prevent all apprehensions in the future. We still entertain the hope. The enrolment was made under martial law; let us keep it up under the laws of the State, and call upon Gov. Robinson for authority and assistance. The State Guard law, as amended by the last Legislature, is one of the most effectual military bills we have ever seen under it. We can extend the organization from Louisville to the whole State, and one hundred thousand men may be armed and equipped and placed in readiness for any great emergency, to assemble at a given signal. We sincerely trust that the fear of military law was not the sole inducement for six thousand men to enrol in the Legion. The Olio should be the cap-sheat of glory to his name. He doubted not that he could startle the United States and the Southern Confederacy, the one with terror, the other with admiration, and both with wonder. He avoided populous towns, steeled clear of all considerable bodies of troops, levied pecuniary contributions upon citizens, burned mills and dwelling-houses, destroyed railroad tracks and bridges, and trusted to the daily seizure of fresh horses for escape from his pursuers. But thanks Heaven and Nemesis, the avenger upon his track have overtaken him at last. A great many of his troops are killed and wounded, all his artillery is taken, thirteen hundred of his men, including his brother Col. Dick Morgan, his brother-in-law, adviser, and brain-beer Basil Duke, and Col. Ward and Grigsby, are taken prisoners, and the rest of his command scattered in all directions, while the Federal troops are hourly gathering in the ready harvest with that keenest of sickles the sword. We trust that few or none will be left for seed, and especially do we trust that Morgan himself will be raped and garnered by our sturdy harvesters.

Morgan intended that his raid on the other side of the Ohio should be the cap-sheat of glory to his name. He doubted not that he could startle the United States and the Southern Confederacy, the one with terror, the other with admiration, and both with wonder. He avoided populous towns, steeled clear of all

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At any rate the result is glorious. The overwhelming defeat of the rebel idyl will carry grim unpeasable to the rebel heart. The idol is cast down and shattered. Henceforth horse-flesh is comparatively secure. A bullet of gun should be fired before the door of every home in the land, and all the evile race, home, mare, and gelding, should whinny and kick up their heels with joy. Even the jockeys and mules might Bray their delight at their good fortune.

The fall of Vicksburg, the retreat of Bragg, the repulse of Lee, and the advance on Charleston, are all serious disasters—the more serious that have attended the war since the beginning of the war.—*Baldwin's Register.*

Thus speaks the immediate organ of the rebel Government, though all unaware, while speaking, of the fall of Port Hudson and the disastrous defeat and loss sustained by Gen. Price at Helena and by John Morgan in Ohio.

The Inquirer enumerates but a few of the disasters that have lately befallen the rebels, and yet it rightly characterizes those few as the greatest that have attended the rebel arms since the beginning of the war. They are indeed as great as to be overwhelming. They depict the last national hope of the rebellion, if for some time past any such hope has been entertained. The rebels must be insane to hope now. With an army captured at Vicksburg, an army captured at Port Hudson, an army driven out of Tennessee, an army repulsed with great slaughter at Helena, a small army under John Morgan partly killed, partly captured, and all broken up in Ohio, and Col. Ward and Grigsby, are taken prisoners, and the rest of his command scattered in all directions, while the Federal troops are hourly gathering in the ready harvest with that keenest of sickles the sword. We trust that few or none will be left for seed, and especially do we trust that Morgan himself will be raped and garnered by our sturdy harvesters.

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The

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 3 A. M.

Departure of Trains.

Steubenville, New Albany, and Columbus, 11. A.M.; Louisville, New Orleans, and Cincinnati, 12.30 P. M.; Lexington, 1.30 P. M.; Cincinnati, 2.30 P. M.; Louisville and Nashville, R. R., 3.30 P. M.; Jeffersonville, 4 P. M.; St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Memphis, 6 P. M.; New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Louisville, 8 P. M.; Jeffersonville, 9 P. M.; St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Cincinnati, 11 P. M.; Louisville, 12 M.

Express Trains—Arrive at 10 A. M.; leave at 11 A. M.; express for Cincinnati, 12 M.; express for St. Louis, 1.30 P. M.; express for New Orleans, 2.30 P. M.; express for the East, 3.30 P. M.

Frix.—The telegraph operators at different points sometimes amuse themselves by trying to telegraph faster than equal. If not superior, to a faster speed, they will be sure to do so. This is the result of this amateur game on Sunday evening, one of our clever and imaginative operators informed his playfully correspondent of Cincinnati, that the great and good postman of a considerable portion of the country, the Correspondent, not wishing to be beaten, had his friend, and thinking such a job could be reconstructed at once sent over a reply, that John Brown had been captured. This found its way into the Louisville Journal this morning, and was sent out as genuine news, deceiving the country, and it lead us to subscribe to lose money by betting on the truth of the dispatch. We leave such fox to the author of the dispatch.

That's from the Democrat's edition of last evening. Our poor neighbors may by this time be so ashamed of it that we have scarcely the heart to say a word about it. However unwilling they may have been to believe that their not another man—or another dollar friend John Morgan was whipped, we guess they are ready to give it up now.

We are at great pains to get the truth in regard to John Morgan for our paper of yesterday morning. We sat up for that purpose till two hours after midnight. We telegraphed to General Burnside, but could get no answer. We telephoned to General Burnside, but were informed that he was asleep. We telephoned to have him wakened up, and he gave us the dispatch that we published. And now, after all this, our neighbors make the unmanly imputation or insinuation that we published a bogus dispatch as genuine to deceive the country and lead our subscribers to lose their money by betting on a falsehood!

BARBERE AND SPEAKING.—We received the beautiful grove about a mile beyond Jeffersontown, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, and found the young people enjoying themselves in the dance under the wide-spreading trees of the primeval forest, literally "sub tegmine fagi," while the wide-spreading beeches and a delightful breeze made the day and place most enjoyable. How the ladies and lasses enjoyed themselves, and how little was there about the scene to remind one of a terrible civil war rage in our midst, and that even this grove, sacred to pleasure and harmless hilarity, might even in the midst of convulsions, be invaded by the guerrilla bands which still prowl about that region of our county. Shout, however, from the outer world, like the haunts of the Druids, all seemed peace, and though knots of politicians might be seen here and there on the ground, the stout good feeling prevailed, and human nature kept step to the enlivening measures of a small but good orchestra. "When this cruel war is over," we can be better prepared to enjoy such a reunion.

After dinner, Gibson Mallory, Esq., addressed the visitors. He commenced with a rather a ludicrous review of the history of his competitor for the State Senate, Colonel Harvey, referred to his Sand Creek sermon, his school teaching in Indiana with mixed colors of pupils, and his importation to this city to advocate Mr. Benton's election to the Presidency. He said he had met the Colonel three times during the canvass, and each time his opponent took a different ground and position, and seemed to forget that he was running for the Senate, and devoted all his time to Judge Bramlette, the Union candidate for Governor, and had nothing to say concerning his own aspirations. This was probably because the Colonel had great longings for the nomination for Governor, in which he was disappointed, and therefore belated the ticket and the platform, and was now hand and glove with the secession sympathizers who had he so belabored until four months ago. He had denounced the Democratic Convention at Frankfort last February, and now supports two or three of its delegates for high offices; he asserts that he left the Union train for certain acts passed by the Legislature, and yet he supports Mr. Wolfe, who voted for all and originated some of the measures. Mr. Mallory denounced Mr. Harvey's course as aiding and abetting the rebellion, and proclaimed himself a Union man, and in favor of providing men and money to crush the rebellion as long as they were needed, and to any extent.

Col. Harvey replied to Mr. Mallory, but we only heard the opening of his remarks, in which he disclaimed the authorship of the Sand Creek sermon, which he said had been a long-standing joke. He explained, too, that when a teacher in Indiana, he had educated black men to fit them for the purposes of the Colonization Society as missionaries to Liberia, and declared that under similar inducements we would do the same thing again.

Dr. Jas. A. Burton who lives in Lexington, Mo., came yesterday before the Provost Marshal and was requested by Major Fitch to take an oath to support the government of the United States. The Doctor did not like the prescription, but the undaunted Major insisted that the patient must take the oath. In its bitterest form, and without any sugar-coating whatever. The Doctor yielded, and took it, but with desperately bad grace. We hope that the curative may significantly improve his loyalty, which hitherto has been very bad.

Our country market people have apprehensions which induce them to abstain from visiting the city. They are not expected to do military or drill duty in the city, and can come here without fear or molestation. If they are compelled to enroll, it will be at their own homes in the country, and they need be in no dread of the operations of martial law, or of being pressed into the service while in Louisville.

THE MARION RIFLE BATTALION.—Efforts are making to recruit this small corps of citizen soldiers under the command of Colonel Woodruff, and we are pleased to learn that they are attended with gratifying success. There will be another meeting at the old armory, on Jefferson street, next Thursday, when we hope there will be a large accession to the roster.

We have received a letter from the wagon-master of the train captured at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, last Friday, one week ago, and he states emphatically that he was captured and paroled by a regular officer in the service of the Southern Confederacy, and that the train was destroyed by rebels. No citizen whatever had anything to do with the capture.

The following persons were yesterday released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States and giving bonds to be loyal hereafter: Frederick Rector, J. R. Rector, and Bradley Sparks on oath and \$500 each; John Tandy and Andrew Suter on oath and \$200 each.

ARRESTED.—W. A. Myers, Principal of Myers' Commercial College, and M. Gay on Saturday refused to enrol and drill under the order of Col. Marc Mundy. They were both promptly arrested and confined in the Military Prison in conformity with an order on the subject.

Judge Bramlette is announced to speak at a barbecue, to be held near Gilman's Station, on Friday, but the announcement is without authority, as he will be at or near Somerset on that day.

A man named G. W. Dewlin, a spy from Woodward's guerrillas, was captured at Clarksville last Tuesday. He was in disguise, but was detected and taken prisoner.

GONE TO NEW ORLEANS.—The steamers Imperial and Queen have gone to New Orleans from Memphis, and will probably be the first to reach that city from the North,

Morgan Overtaken and Defeated.

A special despatch in the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday from Columbus, Ohio, gives some interesting information relative to the overtaking of Morgan's forces. It states that Generals Hobson and Judah came up with Morgan on Saturday morning about 9 o'clock near Buffington Island, a few miles above Pomeroy, and, forming their forces into a semi-circle, with cavalry on either flank and infantry in the centre, the whole force at once advanced and began the attack.

Morgan, after firing a round or two, retreated toward the island. Upon arriving in sight of the river he discovered that our gunboats had, in the last half hour, steamed up, and lay between the Ohio shore and the island, thus effectually cutting off all hope of escape in that direction, either by swimming or otherwise.

These laws and amendments are taken from the Statute Books of Kentucky, and are just as binding upon all officers of elections, and upon all good citizens, as any other laws now in force in the State; and it is the duty of all law-abiding people to see that they are respected and enforced at the approaching election.

These laws do not exclude any loyal citizens from voting or holding office; but they do exclude, and were intended by the Legislature to exclude, all traitors, and persons who have aided or abetted the rebellion in any way, or to any extent, from the privileges of voting or holding office; also, from voting as officers of election in this State.

After killing about forty of his men, the balance grew desperate and made a grand rush, breaking through our lines and scattering in all directions, seeming as if each man was taking care of his individual self.

While they were in retreat, we captured at least one thousand men, including Colonel Dick Morgan, brother of John, and two other officers of equal rank.

At the latest accounts the balance of the rebel band were flying up in the river the direction of Marietta.

Morgan approached the river once since his defeat, at Buffington Island, but our gunboats were promptly on hand and a second time repelled him.

At nine o'clock a courier arrived at Columbus, Ohio, from Beaville, fifteen miles below Parkersburg, bringing word that Morgan was crossing the river at that point.

A large force was immediately despatched to intercept him if possible.

PAINTING.—Mr. Theo. W. Wood, the artist, has just transferred to the studio of Mr. Hovey on Main street, two portraits of Mr. Hovey and Mrs. Hovey, and the good effects produced by the visit of Dr. John C. Drayton's Cabinet.

Officers who fail to arrest such offenders will themselves be punished by fine not exceeding \$200, and imprisonment not exceeding two months. (See *act of the Legislature, approved March 14, 1862*.)

Persons who aid or assist in attempting to break up or prevent elections from being held anywhere in this State will be fined from \$50 to \$500, or imprisoned not more than one year. (See *Revised Statutes, chapter 32, article 12, section 13*.)

Officers who fail to arrest such offenders will themselves be punished by fine not exceeding \$200, and imprisonment not exceeding two months. (See *act of the Legislature, approved March 14, 1862*.)

Persons who may be sworn when they offer to vote, and who may make false statements, wilfully, will be deemed guilty of perjury, and suffer the penalty prescribed for that offense. (See *Revised Statutes, chapter 32, article 12, section 14*.)

An act to amend section 1, article 3, chapter 32, "Electors," of the Revised Statutes.

It is enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in construing the act approved February 11th, 1862, to which this is an amendment those words which are in the original shall be construed as follows:

That there shall be a sufficient number of electors to constitute a valid election, and that the election of a member of the Legislature, or of a member of the House of Representatives, shall be valid only when the number of electors who have the power to appoint any of the members of the Legislature party shall be equal to the number of electors who have the power to appoint any of the members of the Legislature party, and that the election of a member of the Legislature, or of a member of the House of Representatives, shall be valid only when the number of electors who have the power to appoint any of the members of the Legislature party shall be equal to the number of electors who have the power to appoint any of the members of the Legislature party, and that the election of a member of the Legislature, or of a member of the House of Representatives, shall be valid only when the number of electors who have the power to appoint any of the members of the Legislature party shall be 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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THE INCIDENTS OF WARFARE.—While the public attention has been anxiously directed to the result of our military operations at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the incidents of which are full of lessons demonstrating the necessity of *siege* rather than *assault*, it will not be *mal-sympo* to review some of the details of this event as has reached us by the telegram from Cape Race—namely, that this defeat has taken place—but we were already aware of the previous facts, the narrative of which may “adorn a tale,” even if they cannot “point a moral.” The Crystal Palace of 1851, Paxton’s dream of glass and glass realized by the magic of money, was not given to us in the site in Hyde Park where it had been erected, but was torn down and the present Crystal Palace at Sydenham, Kent, yet still a labour of London, partly constructed of materials. Ten years later, it was resolved to have a second World’s Fair, in London, on a far larger scale than the first, and the site chosen was some land adjacent to South Kensington and Brompton, which the Commissioners of 1851 had purchased out of the profits of the first World’s Fair. On the second occasion, the talents of Paxton were dispensed with. He had offered his counsel, but it was refused, and every responsible architect was snubbed. The late Prince Albert, head of both Commissions, ruled everything, and it was agreed, on his suggestion, that the plan of one Capt. Fowke, a naval officer, who had set up as amateur architect, should be accepted. This plan was very simple, merely to build a huge barn of brick, iron, and wood, without much glass. Eventually two immense domes, like gigantic pepper-pears, were added to give dignity and grandeur to the barn. It is but just to the memory of Prince Albert to say that the domes were added, after his unexpected death, in December, 1861. He would scarcely have accepted these monstrosities, though he did accept Captain Fowke’s barn.

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This opinion found its way into the newspapers of course, and had a temporary effect. The French, under Vandome, laid siege to Turin, which city was regularly fortificated. Verner commanding the navigation of the Po, an outbreak of war, was taken, after a long siege, by Vandome, who lost in the endeavor 18,000 men. Turin was invested by 80,000 French, under La Fenaille, with immense magazines at convenient points. The extent of circumvallation enclosed a tract of thirty miles. The Duke of Orleans opposed to a circuit of entrenched camps, and was overruled in a council of war. Prince Eugene hastened to the rescue of the beleaguered city, succeeding in marching two hundred miles in thirty-four days, between strongholds of the enemy, crossed four navigable rivers, passed deadly marshes, and the countless villages which descend from the Alps to the river Po, suffering terribly from the intense drought and want of provisions.

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Toulon was besieged by the allies, but, owing to some contentions among themselves, the siege was abandoned as impracticable, with a loss of 13,000 men by sickness and desertion. In 1793, the victory of Oudardeau was won, through the strategy of Marlborough and the dash of Prince Eugene. The French lost 6,000 killed and wounded, and 9,000 prisoners, while the allies lost but 3,000 in killed and wounded.

Lille, the capital of French Flanders, was next besieged, having been fortified by Vandome, and was considered impregnable. The skillful co-operation of Eugene and Marlborough overcame all difficulties; but only capitulated after four months incessant fighting, both by night and day. Every inch of ground cost a deluge of blood, and the resistance was heroic. In 1712, Marlborough and Eugene attacked the French, under Villars, at Malplaquet, regularly entrenched, with two lines of earthworks, fascines, and barricades of trees. They found it impossible to drive Villars out of his last entrenchment after fighting incessantly all day.

The Prince of Orange, by his inordinate loss 2,000 infantry and five general officers, from one discharge from the French works, Villars was shot in the knee, fainted, and was carried from the field. The redans were carried by Lord Orkney, cursing the batteries on the French, whose centre was at last broken by the horse of Prince Eugene. The French retreated in good order, the allies being too fatigued to pursue. The allied loss was 20,000, of whom 11,000 were Dutch—the French loss amounting to 14,000. This war lasted fourteen years, and was at last settled upon the very terms which were offered at the commencement of hostilities. Subsequently Prince Eugene with only 40,000 men fought 200,000 Turks, who had besieged him at Belgrade. He stormed the works of the Mahomedans with such irresistible impetuosity that the Turks fled in terror and disorder, trampling each other to death in their confusion.

The moral taught by a review of these truths in the history of warfare is simply that it requires a combination of talent to lead armies to victory. Strategy and planning and impetuosity to insure success. No one doubts that Hooker, for example, has especial abilities in the way of hard-fighting, courage, and spirit, in command of a brigade or division; but he is sadly in fault as a military director. Numbers without a general are merely food for the enemy to prey upon; and was can never be successfully carried on by large armies badly commanded.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson evidence the difficulties of assault and the merits of a regular siege. Assault endangers life without an approximate benefit, while sieges demonstrate that regular fortified places, protected by all the art which engineering teaches, can only be reduced by parallels and the comparative safety which these works afford the lives of the soldiers engaged.

During an armistice at Vicksburg, a few days before the capitulation, one little fellow belonging to the 23d Indiana found his brother in the rebel ranks, coaxed him away to his tent, and he never returned.

Arise Kentuckians! DEFEND YOUR HOMES.

ARMY AUTHORIZED TO RAISE A NEW ARMY.—The Philadelphia Press says the Palmerston Ministry is under a cloud, having sustained a great defeat in the House of Commons—a defeat, for which the Whigs are notorious, they have managed to invoke Queen Victoria personally. At present, we know nothing more of the details of this event than has reached us by the telegram from Cape Race—namely, that this defeat has taken place—but we were already aware of the previous facts, the narrative of which may “adorn a tale,” even if they cannot “point a moral.” The Crystal Palace of 1851, Paxton’s dream of glass and glass realized by the magic of money, was not given to us in the site in Hyde Park where it had been erected, but was torn down and the present Crystal Palace at Sydenham, Kent, yet still a labour of London, partly constructed of materials. Ten years later, it was resolved to have a second World’s Fair, in London, on a far larger scale than the first, and the site chosen was some land adjacent to South Kensington and Brompton, which the Commissioners of 1851 had purchased out of the profits of the first World’s Fair. On the second occasion, the talents of Paxton were dispensed with. He had offered his counsel, but it was refused, and every responsible architect was snubbed. The late Prince Albert, head of both Commissions, ruled everything, and it was agreed, on his suggestion, that the plan of one Capt. Fowke, a naval officer, who had set up as amateur architect, should be accepted. This plan was very simple, merely to build a huge barn of brick, iron, and wood, without much glass. Eventually two immense domes, like gigantic pepper-pears, were added to give dignity and grandeur to the barn. It is but just to the memory of Prince Albert to say that the domes were added, after his unexpected death, in December, 1861. He would scarcely have accepted these monstrosities, though he did accept Captain Fowke’s barn.

Rally, Kentuckians, Rally!

THE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED.

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This opinion found its way into the newspapers of course, and had a temporary effect. The French, under Vandome, laid siege to Turin, which city was regularly fortificated. Verner commanding the navigation of the Po, an outbreak of war, was taken, after a long siege, by Vandome, who lost in the endeavor 18,000 men. Turin was invested by 80,000 French, under La Fenaille, with immense magazines at convenient points. The extent of circumvallation enclosed a tract of thirty miles. The Duke of Orleans opposed to a circuit of entrenched camps, and was overruled in a council of war. Prince Eugene hastened to the rescue of the beleaguered city, succeeding in marching two hundred miles in thirty-four days, between strongholds of the enemy, crossed four navigable rivers, passed deadly marshes, and the countless villages which descend from the Alps to the river Po, suffering terribly from the intense drought and want of provisions.

With but 20,000 men, he attacked the line of circumvallation at a point where the enemy was exposed by a flank march, carried their intrenchments, turning them entirely, with the loss of all their siege artillery, ammunition, and baggage. The French lost 8,000 men, and the allied army 3,000. The Prince entered Turin in triumph, haled as the liberator and savior of that city.

Toulon was besieged by the allies, but, owing to some contentions among themselves, the siege was abandoned as impracticable, with a loss of 13,000 men by sickness and desertion. In 1793, the victory of Oudardeau was won, through the strategy of Marlborough and Eugene. The French lost 6,000 killed and wounded, and 9,000 prisoners, while the allies lost but 3,000 in killed and wounded.

Lille, the capital of French Flanders, was next besieged, having been fortified by Vandome, and was considered impregnable. The skillful co-operation of Eugene and Marlborough overcame all difficulties; but only capitulated after four months incessant fighting, both by night and day. Every inch of ground cost a deluge of blood, and the resistance was heroic. In 1712, Marlborough and Eugene attacked the French, under Villars, at Malplaquet, regularly entrenched, with two lines of earthworks, fascines, and barricades of trees. They found it impossible to drive Villars out of his last entrenchment after fighting incessantly all day.

The Prince of Orange, by his inordinate loss 2,000 infantry and five general officers, from one discharge from the French works, Villars was shot in the knee, fainted, and was carried from the field. The redans were carried by Lord Orkney, cursing the batteries on the French, whose centre was at last broken by the horse of Prince Eugene. The French retreated in good order, the allies being too fatigued to pursue. The allied loss was 20,000, of whom 11,000 were Dutch—the French loss amounting to 14,000. This war lasted fourteen years, and was at last settled upon the very terms which were offered at the commencement of hostilities. Subsequently Prince Eugene with only 40,000 men fought 200,000 Turks, who had besieged him at Belgrade. He stormed the works of the Mahomedans with such irresistible impetuosity that the Turks fled in terror and disorder, trampling each other to death in their confusion.

The moral taught by a review of these truths in the history of warfare is simply that it requires a combination of talent to lead armies to victory. Strategy and planning and impetuosity to insure success. No one doubts that Hooker, for example, has especial abilities in the way of hard-fighting, courage, and spirit, in command of a brigade or division; but he is sadly in fault as a military director. Numbers without a general are merely food for the enemy to prey upon; and was can never be successfully carried on by large armies badly commanded.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson evidence the difficulties of assault and the merits of a regular siege. Assault endangers life without an approximate benefit, while sieges demonstrate that regular fortified places, protected by all the art which engineering teaches, can only be reduced by parallels and the comparative safety which these works afford the lives of the soldiers engaged.

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